The Time-Piece, AND LITERARY COMPANION.

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The following papers were communicated to both Houses of Congress, by a message from the President—July 3.

R. Liston presents his respects to Col. Pickering, Secretary of State.

WHEN you first mentioned to me the suspicions expressed by the Spanish Minister, respecting an expedition supposed to be preparing on the Lakes, with a view to attack the Spanish posts in Louisiana, I took the liberty of observing to you, that I had no knowledge of any such preparations, and did not believe they existed.

I have since requested information on the subject from the Governor General of Canada and his Majesty's Secretary of State; and I have authority to assure you, that no expedition of the nature of that alluded to has been, or is intended, by the British government. Indeed the impropriety of violating the neutral territory of the United States, is an objection of sufficient magnitude to induce the King's Ministers to reject any such plan, were it suggested to them.

Philadelphia, 19th June, 1797.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, July 1, '97

SIR,

Your note of the 19th of the last month, alluding to the suspicions expressed by the Spanish minister, respecting an expedition suggested to be preparing at the Lakes, against the Spanish posts in Louisiana, I laid before the President of the United States, who received great satisfaction from your assurance that no such expedition has been, or is intended by the British government.

Will you permit me to enquire whether you can give any information concerning any other project of an expedition against any part of the dominions of Spain adjacent to the territory of the United States, where or from whence any co-operation was contemplated? I am aware of the delicacy of inquiry: But the frankness of your verbal answer, formerly relating to the alledged expedition from Canada, and the assurances in your note abovementioned, lead me to hope that you will not deem the present inquiry improper; and the proofs you have uniformly given of respect to the rights and interests of the United States authorise the further hope that you will feel yourself at liberty to communicate any information you possess which on this occasion may concern their tranquility and welfare; and I beg you to be assured that it is on this ground only that I would make the enquiry. I will add, however, that it is not the result of suspicion, but of information (in which your name is introduced) that some project of the kind has been contemplated, and that the means proposed for carrying it into execution could not but be highly detrimental to the U. States.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
T. PICKERING.

Robert Liston, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States.

R. Liston present his respects to Col. Pickering, secretary of state.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of yesterday.

In the course of last winter some persons did actually propose to me a plan for an attack on the Floridas and the other possessions of his Catholic majesty adjoining to the territories of the United States.

The general outline of the project was, that the expedition should be undertaken by a British force sent by sea, and seconded by a number of men resident within the limits of the United States, who I was assured, would be willing to join the king's standard, if it were erected on the Spanish territory.

I informed the projectors that I could not give any encouragement to a plan of this nature, and I particularly stated two objections to it; the impropriety of any measure that tended to a violation of the neutrality of the United States, and the inhumanity of calling in the aid of the Indians, a circumstance hinted at in the conversation that had taken place on the subject.

I conceived it to be my duty, however, to mention the business in my correspondence with my superiors; and I lately received an answer acquainting me that his majesty's ministers did not think proper to give any countenance to the project. The two objections above alluded to (which I had of course insisted on in my report) are stated as sufficient reasons for its rejection.

You must allow me, Sir, to decline entering into any further particulars. On the one hand because, although I have all along suspected that the persons, who proposed the plan to me, might not improbably be employed by the enemies of Great Britain, to endeavour with sinister views to insinuate themselves into my confidence, yet as these surmises may be false, I should not be justified in betraying the secrets of men who may have meant me well: and on the other hand, because however loose the principles of these speculators may have been on the subject of the law of nations (as it regards the duties of neutrality) none of them in their intercourse with me ever expressed sentiments that were in any degree hostile to the interests of the United States.

Philadelphia, July 2.

IN SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES,
July 6, 1707.

THE committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to a letter purporting to have been written by WILLIAM BLOUNT, ESQ. one of the Senators from the State of Tennessee, together with the papers accompanying the same, having had the same under their consideration, beg leave to make a farther report;

That Mr. Blount having declined an acknowledgement or denial of the letter imputed to him; and having failed to appear or give any satisfactory explanation respecting it, your committee sent for the original letter which accompanies this report, and is in the following words.

(See Monday's Paper.)

Two Senators now present in the Senate, have declared to the committee that they are well acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Blount, and have no doubt that this letter was written by him; your committee have examined many letters from Mr. Blount to the Secretary of War, a number of which are herewith submitted as well as the letter addressed by Mr. Blount to Mr. Cocke, his colleague in the Senate, and to this committee, respecting the business now under consideration; and find them all to be of the same hand writing with the letter in question. Mr. Blount has never denied this letter, but on the other hand, when the copy transmitted to the Senate was read in his presence on the 3d inst. he acknowledged in his place that he had written a letter to Carey of which he had preserved a copy, but could not then decide whether the copy read was a true one. Your committee are therefore fully persuaded that the original letter now produced was written and sent to Carey by Mr. Blount. They also find that this man, Carey, to whom it was addressed, is, to the knowledge of Mr. Blount, in the pay & employment of the United States, as their interpreter to the Cherokee Nation of Indians and an assistant in the public Factory at Tellico Blockhouse. That Hawkins who is so often mentioned in this letter as a person who must be brought into suspicion among the Creeks and if possible driven from his station, is the superintendent of Indian affairs for the United States among the southern Indians—Dinsmore is agent for the United States in the Cherokee nation, and Byers, one of the agents in the public Factory at Tellico Blockhouse.

The plan hinted at in this extraordinary letter to be executed under the auspices of the British, is so capable of different constructions and conjectures that your committee *at present forbear* giving any decided opinion respecting it; except that to Mr. Blount's own mind it appeared to be inconsistent with the interests of the United States and of Spain, and he was therefore anxious to conceal it from both. But when they considered his attempts to seduce Carey from his duty as a faithful interpreter and to employ him as an engine to alienate the affections and confidence of the Indians from the public officers of the United States residing among them; the measures he has proposed to excite a temper which must produce the recall or expulsion of our superintendant from the Creek nation, his insidious advice tending to the advancement of his own popularity and consequence at the expense and hazard of the good opinion which the Indians entertain of his government and of the treaties subsisting between us and them; your committee have no doubt that Mr. Blount's conduct has been inconsistent with his public duty, renders him unworthy of a further continuance of his present public trust in this body, and amounts to a high misdemeanor. They therefore unanimously recommend to the Senate an adoption of the following resolution,

Resolved, That William Blount, Esquire, one of the Senators of the United States having been guilty of a high misdemeanor entirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as Senator, be, and he hereby is expelled from the Senate of the United States.

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE whole of the intelligence which has for some time past been received from abroad, the correspondence between this Government & the ministers of the belligerent powers residing here, and the advices from the officers of the United States, civil and military, upon the frontiers, all conspire to shew in a very strong light the critical situation of our country. That Congress might be enabled to form a more perfect judgment of it, & of the measures necessary to be taken, have directed the proper officers to prepare such collections of extracts from the public correspondences as might afford the clearest information. The reports made to me, from the Secretary of State, and the Secretary at War, with a collection of documents from each of them, are now communicated to both Houses of Congress: I have desired that the message, reports and documents may be considered as confidential, merely that the members of both Houses of Congress may be apprized of their contents before they should be made public. As soon as the Houses shall have heard them, I shall submit to their discretion, the publication, of the whole, or any such parts of them, as they shall judge necessary or expedient for the public good.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, July 3d, 1797.

Additional Report of the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, of the proceedings of the officers of his Catholic Majesty, in relation to the posts occupied by his troops within the limits of the United States, the boundary line, & other matters therewith connected.

ON Thursday last, the 29th of June, I received farther dispatches from Andrew Ellicott, Esq. the Commissioner of the States at the Natchez, dated the 10th of May last, of which an extract and copies, numbered one, two, and three, are subjoined. By these it appears that a new motive had been assigned by the commander in chief, the Baron de Carondelet, and Governor Gayoso, for still retaining the possession of the posts of the Natchez and the Walnut Hills, and for strengthening the fortifications, viz. "to guard against an attack by the British from Canada." The motive being derived from information communicated to the Baron de Carondelet by the Chevalier de Fruin, the Minister of his Catholic Majesty to the United States, it appears necessary again to bring before the President my correspondence with the Spanish and British Minister on that subject.

Although the Minister declared he had just reasons for suspecting an expedition from Canada was preparing by the British against the upper posts of Louisiana, yet he never mentioned a single fact or reason on which his suspicion was founded. From all the existing circumstances I ever believed the suspicion to be groundless.—And the note of Mr. Liston, the British Minister, of the 19th of the last month, declares that no such expedition has been or is intended, by the British government.

On the 16th of March last, by the President's direction, I enquired of the Minister of his Catholic Majesty whether the Spanish troops had been withdrawn, agreeably to the treaty, from the territory of the United States; and if not, what orders or measures for withdrawing them had been taken. To this the Minister answered, on the 17th of April, that not having for some months heard from the Baron de Carondelet, he was "deprived of any information touching the steps taken from the execution of treaty." Nevertheless he had previously informed the Baron de Carondelet of his suspicions of a projected expedition from Canada; for on the 1st of May it is offered by Governor Gayoso, as a new reason for continuing to hold the posts.

On the 24th of June last, the Minister of his Catholic Majesty wrote me a lengthy letter, in which he undertakes to give the substance of two letters from the Baron de Carondelet, and which about a week before he had orally translated to me from the Spanish originals, These letters (as appears by the detail of them now given by the Minister) exhibited divers complaints against Mr. Ellicott, whose conduct is assigned as the cause of an alledged misunderstanding between him and Governor Gayoso; and of the delay in commencing the running of the boundary line.

One article, however, the Minister has omitted in his recital. The Baron de Carondelet complained, among other things, that Mr. Ellicot had not given him notice of his arrival at the Natchez, as the commissioner on the part of the United States, for running the boundary line between their territories and those of Spain. I was astonished at this complaint, as I had then lying on my table a copy of Mr. Ellicott's letter to the Baron, dated the 27th of February, only three days after Mr. Ellicott's arrival at the Natchez, announcing his arrival as the commissioner of the United States for the object above expressed, and two copies of the Baron's answer, dated at New Orleans, the first of March; one of the Original Spanish, and the other a translation in English, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Ellicott's letters, and "congratulating him on his arrival in that country in the character of commissioner on the part of the United States, to run the dividing line between the territories of his most Catholic Majesty and the United States." I immediately presented copies to the Minister, in whom the repugnance of fact to assertion, excited the natural sensation: but soon recollecting himself he made this apology for the Baron, that he supposed he did not consider Mr. Ellicott's letter as official! This letter and the translation of the

Baron's anſwer, have been already laid before Congreſs and publiſhed; I now ſubjoin the copy of the Baron's anſwer in Spaniſh.

The facts I have here ſtated, relative to the complaint of the Baron de Carondelet, which the Spaniſh Miniſter has omitted in his detail, appeared to me important to be laid before you, to be conſidered together with the other complaints which the miniſter has recited. As to the complaint that Mr. Ellicot "attempted to get poſſeſſion of the Natchez fort by ſurprize, & that the Governor Gayoſo has it in his power which evidently proves the intention of that attempt, I have examined the two gentlemen who have brought Mr. Ellicolt's diſpatches, and they declare that they never heard of ſuch an attempt being made or intended by Mr. Ellicott; and that far from exciting diſſatisfaction to the Spaniſh government, in the minds of the Nachez, he uniformly recommended patience and ſubmiſſion, until the Spaniſh juriſdiction ſhould be withdrawn.

Upon a view of the whole correſpondence now and before ſubmitted to the Preſident, it appears that the governors of his Catholic Majeſty, on the Miſſiſſippi, have, on various pretences, poſtponed the running of the boundary line, and the withdrawing the troops from the poſts they occupied within the territory of the U. States: That after repeated overtures, promiſes and appearances of commencing the execution of the Treaty between the 2 nations, in both thoſe reſpects, their conduct demonſtrates, that for an indefinite period they mean to avoid doing either: That there is too much reaſon to believe Mr. Ellicott's ſuſpicions well founded, that an undue influence has been exerciſed over the Indians by the officers of his Catholic Majeſty, to prepare them for a rupture with the United States; thoſe ſuſpicions correſponding with other inteiligence recently received by the Secretary of War, & by me. Mine is by a private letter from Colonel Sarjent, the ſecretary of the territory northweſt of the river Ohio.

Whether this plan of exciting the Indians to direct hoſtilities againſt the United States, has been contemplated and promoted by any of our own citizens, it may be difficult to ſay; but that one or more of thoſe citizens have propoſed & taken meaſures to detach the ſouthern Indians from the intereſts of the United States, and to deſtroy the influence of the public agents over thoſe nations, and thus to defeat the great objects of their appointment, the chief of which is preſerve peace is certain. The evidence of this important fact will be laid before you by the ſecretary of war. That evidence having a reference, to the Britiſh Miniſter and the government, I took the liberty of addreſſing to him a letter, dated the 1ſt inſt. to which I received his anſwer.

As cloſely connected with this buſineſs, I lay before you the copy of my letter, dated the 27th of April laſt, to Charles Jackſon Eſq. the Diſtrict Attorney of Georgia, reciting a paſſage in a letter from the Spaniſh Miniſter, dated the 21ſt of April, declaring his poſitive knowledge that the Engliſh had made propoſitions to General Clarkes, of Georgia, to obtain his influence in that ſtate, in conjunction with ſome perſons who might make a diviſion or ſerious attack againſt Florida. By Mr. Jackſon's anſwer, from which an extract is here with preſented, it appears that after diligent enquiry, he could not find any perſon that knew auy thing of the buſineſs, or that entertained a belief of the kind; & that from General Clarke's known violent antipathies to the Engliſh, and other circumſtances, he doubted the truth of the reports altogether.

On the 30th ult. I received a letter from General Pinckney, dated the 9th May, which contains the lateſt intelligence from him, and ſeems proper to accompany the others papers now laid before you. His letter, therein referred to, has not yet come to hand.

All which is reſpectfully ſubmitted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, July 3. 1797

SENATE PROCEEDINGS—July 6—7.

[From Philadelphia Papers]

YESTERDAY Mr. Blount a member of the Senate attended in his place, in conſequence of an order of the Senate of Wedneſday, and after a motion to inform the Preſident and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the circumſtance, he aroſe and read from a paper he had prepared in order to avoid miſrepreſentation, his ſentiments on the ſubject of the late ſecret communication—He ſaid, that underſtanding an impeachment was to be brought againſt him for the part he was ſuppoſed to have taken in the contrivance of the Britiſh to invade the Spaniſh territory through the United States, he was determined to be ſilent in the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs, not doubting but in the end his character would come out pure, and defeat the malice of his enemies.

Mr. TAZEWEL, was up to move the reduction of the appropriation for the diplomatic corps on the ground that as Mr. Adams was merely removed from Liſbon to Berlin, and was to return to Liſbon after he had executed his miſhon to the court of Pruſſia, which he ſaid was required by extraordinary circumſtances, he ſaw no reaſon for making proviſion for two miniſters, as he imagined the Preſident had no intention of appointing a miniſter adinterim to the court of Liſbon. At this moment the Preſident pro. tem. (Mr. Jefferſon obtained leave of abſence yeſterday for the remainder of the ſeſſion) put into Mr. Tazewell's hands a communication juſt received from the Preſident, in order to ſhew hsm his miſtake. We read it from the gallery, and it was to obtain the advice and conſent of the Senate to his nomination of *Doctor William Smith of Charleſton (S. C.) to be his Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Liſbon.* This circumſtance. Mr. Tazewel ſaid, would induce him to pass the ſubject, for he was certain that all our difficulties aroſe from our foreign intercourſe, and it was the ſenſe of the Senate that the diplomatic corps ought to be reduced inſtead of increaſed. The Senate however retained the appropriation.

Mr. ROSS brought up the report from the Committee on Mr. Blount's buſineſs, which after recapitulating the points of the letter ſtated, that the criminality went beyond the perſonal conduct of the member as Senator, that it appears that Carey is an agent in pay of the United States ſtationed with the Cherokee nation; that Hawkins is the ſuperintendant of Indian affairs in behalf of the United States, and the others ſeverally in ſimilar ſituations, that the attempt to detatch them from their duty and to expreſſion that the proceedings ſhonld be kept hidden from the United States and Spain, evidently beſpoke purpoſes not conſiſtent with the peace of the United States—the report concluded with a reſolution, that it was the opinion of the committee, that William Blount ſhould be expelled that houſe and that he was guilty of an high miſdemeanor.

It was then propoſed to take up the reſolution—and on the other ſide to poſtpone the further conſideration thereof till to-morrow, which after ſome diſcuſſion was agreed to.

Mr. BLOUNT in his place demanded a copy of the report, and again read the written ſpeech before mentioned—the copy of the report and other papers were ordered.

Mr. BLOUNT then deſired to have counſel which cauſed a long debate, but it was at length agreed, 19 to 5 that he ſhould be allowed two counſel; three were propoſed by Mr. BLOUNT, but rejected unanimouſly.

The trial was fixed to come on at 11 o'clock to morow in the Senate Chamber.

After which the galleries were cloſed.

July 7.

We found the Senate engaged in diſcuſſing the reſolution for the expuiſion of W. Blount. The counſel on his behalf had been ſpeaking, and we underſtand had principally contended, that as a motion for impeachment was pending or paſt in in the houſe, the Senate who were to ſit as judges to decide it, ought not to prejudge the queſtin by proceeding on the motion of expulſion.

Mr. SITGREAVES from the houſe was introduced to deliver his meſſage in their behalf

He, in the name of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, & of the people of the United States, impeached Mr. Blount, a Senator of the United States of high crimes and miſdemeanors, & informed, that the houſe will in due time exhibit particular articles againſt him & make good the ſame.

Further, that the houſe demands, that the ſaid Mr. Blount be *ſequeſtered* from his ſeat, and that the Senate do take order for the appearance of the ſaid William Blount to anſwer to the ſaid impeachment.

Upon this meſſage being delivered, it was moved to poſtpone all proceeding upon the reſolution of expulſion, and to take into conſideration the meſſage from the houſe.

This motion was carried.

A motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick. After ſtating in a preamble the ſubſtance of the meſſage from the houſe, it went to reſolve, that Wm. Blount be ſequeſtered from his ſeat, and that he be bound for his appearance; himſelf in the ſum of (blank) dollars, and two ſureties in a ſum of (blank) dollars each.

After ſome debate upon the filling up the blanks, the firſt was filled up with *twenty thouſand* dollars, the latter with *fifteen thouſand.*

Several incidental queſtions and doubts aroſe in the courſe of deliberation; about the forms of proceeding; the mode of taking the recognizance, whether before a judge or before the Senate, and whether the Senate ſhould immediately aſſume its judicial capacity, and be ſworn in accordingly, or whether this ſhould be done only when they came to try the impeachment.

But the principal point of debate turned on the right of the houſe to impeach a member of the Senate. It was contended, by ſome members, that a Senato is not a civil officer, was not an officer in the ſenſe of the conſtitution, when ſpeaking of impeachment. The conſtitution ſays, the preſident ſhall commiſſion all officers; he does not commiſſion a Senator, therefore a Senator cannot be conſidered as comprehended under the term officer, as uſed in the conſtitution. Other inſtances as to the uſe of the term officer in the conſtitution were adduced, to ſhew, that it was never meant to apply to Senators.

The independence of each branch of the legiſlature was ſtrongly urged, and it was contended that each branch had the excluſive right to judge of the qualification of its own members reſpectively.

It was obſerved, with much force, that each branch has the power of expulſion over its own members; in the preſent inſtance, the ſenate were deliberating on a motion of expulſion, and were examining into the evidence of the charges on which it was grounded, when a *demand* is received from the other branch, that Mr. Blount be ſequeſtered or ſuſpended from his ſeat; which was nearly equivalent to expulſion; and this demand was to be complied with only on a vague allegation that he was guilty of high crimes & miſdemeanors, not defining the nature of the crimes and ſupported by no evidence, only accompanied with a promiſe that they ſhould be by and by ſpecified and made good by proof. But in the mean time the member was to be ſuſpended from his functions on a bare allegation, and in fact thus a great portion of the puniſhment was to be inflicted, which could poſſibly follow impeachment. It was alſo obſerved on this that two thirds of the ſenate are neceſſary to expel a ſenator, yet a bare majority was to produce nearly the ſame effect, to ſequeſter him from his ſeat, upon the *demand* of the houſe.

Moſt members who ſpoke ſeemed to conſider the ground taken by the houſe of impeaching a Senator as very delicate; none attempted to anſwer the conſtitutional objections to the impeachment of a Senator; but it was urged, that the Senate when in their judicial capacity, ſhould ſolemnly decide whether they would try a member upon ſuch impeachment. In the mean time it was contended, the opinion of the law officers of the United States, and of the houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſubject, were ſufficient grounds to take ſuch ſteps as to ſecure the member's attendance to take his trial.

A motion was made to poſtpone the whole ſubject matter of the reſolution till to-morrow, and that W. Blount be placed till then, in the cuſtody of the meſſenger of the houſe. This motion was negatived, 11 to 12 or 13.

It was then moved to poſtpone till to-morrow, the conſideration of that part of the reſolution which related to ſequeſtering; it being conſidered as a very delicate queſtion how far a member of Senate, half the repreſentation of a ſtate, was to be ſuſpended in his functions, on the ſimple demand of the other branch, and without examination. This queſtion was carried, fifteen riſing in the affirmative.

The order of the reſolution was carried, and W. Blount entered into recognizance for his appearance in the ſum of 20,000 dollars; and *Pierce Butler* and *Thomas Blount*, Eſqrs. were accepted as his ſureties.

The houſe met at two; but proceeded with cloſed doors; we believe on the Algerine buſineſs.

If the houſe of Repreſentatives can impeach a member of the Senate, and upon preferring the vague charge of impeachment, have a right to demand that the Senator be ſuſpended from his ſeat; and if the Senate are bound without examination into the nature of the crime alledged. or the evidence in ſupport of it, to agree to the ſuſpenſion, then the Senate are completely in the power of the other houſe. The Senate ſhould be aware that in the inſtance of W. Blount, now before them, they do not eſtabliſh a principle which goes to the deſtruction of the conſtitution, and form of government of the United States. *Daily Ad.*

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS OF THIS DAY.

Friday, July 7.

A bill for the relief of Thomass Lewis was read a firſt, ſecond, and third time, and paſſed.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the ſelect committee, on the confidential communications of the preſident. The committee agreed to the report, as did afterwards the houſe.

A reſolution paſſed for adjourning on Monday next.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas Blount, requeſting to be excuſed from voting on the reſolution reſpecting his brother. The houſe conſented, and on motion by Mr. Harper, the letter was ordered to be entered at length on the journals of the houſe.

Mr. Sitgreaves then moved, that a member ſhould be appointed to go up to the bar of the ſenate, and impeach Mr. William Blount. Mr. Sitgreaves entered into a long hiſtory on the point of form.

After ſome debate the reſolution was unanimouſly agreed to.

Mr. Sitgreaves next moved, that the ſame member ſhould be directed to requeſt that William Blount be ſequeſtered from his ſeat in the ſenate; and that the ſenate take order for his appearance to anſwer to the impeachment. The houſe divided on the reſolution ayes 41. noes 30.

The ſpeaker then read a letter from Mr. Tracy, of the ſenate, informing, that he had moved for the placing of ſeats for the accommodation of the repreſentatives.

The houſe then adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon, as they were going up to the ſenate.

At two o'clock the houſe again met. The doors were ſhut, and remained ſo at half paſt three o'clock.

Saturday, July 8.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate informing of their agreement to the bill of appropriations for 1797; and that William Blount had been bound over with ſureties for his appearance, himſelf in 20,000 dollars, and each of them in 15,000.

The committee of the whole were diſcharged from further conſideration of a bill for enabling the preſident, during the receſs of congreſs, to fit out certain armed veſſels.

A reſolution was propoſed and negatived, for the printing in the German language 8000 copies of the laws paſt in this ſeſſion.

Mr. Sitgreaves moved a reſolution that a committee be appointed to draw up articles of impeachment againſt William Blount, and that they ſhould be authoriſed to ſit during the receſs of congreſs, and with a power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records. Agreed. Five members were to form the committee.

On motion, adjourned. Ayes 29, noes 26.

In the Senate, on Saturday morning, the order of the day was called for on the motion for expelling William Blount from his ſeat in the Senate (which was on Friday poſtponed to take into conſideration the meſſage of the Houſe of Repreſentatives) and Mr. Martin and Mr. Cooke were ſworn by a magiſtrate who attended for the purpoſe, and interrogated as to the hand-writing of Mr. Blount, which they ſubſtantiated. The buſineſs had not been far proceeded with, when Mr. Blount took his ſeat, and informed the houſe Meſſrs. Dallas and Ingerſoll, his counſel, were ready to plead in his defence. They were allowed to take their ſeats at the bar of the houſe, and Mr. Dallas commenced the defence in a very able and ingenious addreſs, which occupied more than three hours.

Mr. Ingerſoll followed him in a ſpeech of nearly two hours. Theſe gentlemen had recourſe to every precedent which could be produced from hiſtory, and to every argument which ability and ingenuity could ſuggeſt. They particularly relied on the ground that the *puniſhment* of an offender, ſhould in no caſe precede his *trial*, and that to expel Mr. Blount from his ſeat at this time, would be to do what could only be done, provided he was found guilty on the impeachment preferred, which, however, they denied the right of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to prefer.

The defence being finished, Mr. Rofs rofe and in a very luminous fpeech examined all the arguments which had been adduced by the council, and fhewed their want of folidity. He juftified the expulfion of Mr. Blount from his feat, on the evidence which they had of his unworthinefs to fill it; and appealed very forcibly to the feelings of the houfe, as to the nature of the crime of which he ftood charged, and as to what might have been the confequence had his plans been carried into effect. This fpeech feemed to have great effect on the houfe, and after fome other members had offered a few words on the occafion, Mr. Bloodworth moved to poftpone the decifion till Monday. The yeas and nays were taken upon the queftion, and it was negatived, 19 to 7. The queftion was then put on the expulfion, and carried by yeas and nays 20 to 1. The negative vote was Mr. Tazewell's

After this decifion had taken place, Mr. Blount's bail delivered him up, and he was taken into the cuftody of the Meffenger of the Houfe.

NEW-YORK.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12—1797.

Early yefterday morning *Docto- Romaine*, of this city, was taken by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State, and fent on to Philadelphia,—He is fuppofed to be concerned in the invafion plan of the Spanifh provinces.

DIED, on the 5th inft. Nathaniel Lawrence, Efq. Attorney General of this State.

From the returns of felonial conviction from feveral States, it appears, that *forgery* is a growing evil in this country. There is a difpofition at prefent exifting, in the legiflation of the United States, for mitigating the feverity of law, as founded on the old fyftems of jurifprudence, in matters that regard the fupport of confidence between individuals in a focial ftate It is hoped the lenient fyftem, that has in part been already adopted, will not be abufed; but that individuals will fo far conform to the dictates of reafon, honour, and good fenfe, as not to force a return of that fanguinary code of juftice, which, in its execution, makes man afhamed of man,—and exhibits one of the ftrongeft arguments againft the practicability of the republican theory.

The correfpondence between Mr. Ellicott and Governor Gayofo betrays violent fufpicions, on the part of the Spaniards, that a plan is agitating in this country, under Britifh influence, to ouft them from the Floridas, Louifiana, and even Mexico.—It evidently appears, they do not mean to fulfil the treaty, until this matter be cleared up.—The decifive fteps taken by our government, in the affair of Mr. Blount, demonftrate that it is their wifh to preferve a good underftanding with our Spanifh neighbours.

A Lady, Mrs. Lawrence, on her paffage from this port to Jamaica, in the barque Neptune, Capt. O'Connor, killed herfelf in confequence of the veffel's being captured by a French privateer.

There is fomething wrong in the fyftem of voting. In Congrefs, the other day, the bill, taxing the right of fuffrage, would not have paffed, had not four members been abfent on leave, and two ftraggled from their feats. Thus, the laws of an *enlightened* nation depend for their paffing on fomething like the tofs of a half penny.

A nuifance was propofed to be prefented to Congrefs a few days ago; the growing evil of foreign embaffies, which are frequently contrived, it is faid, to put vain idle young fellows into *bufinefs*; and thus become a ufelefs expenditure of public money.

The Senate have negatived, by a majority of three, the bill for authorifing the prefident to enlift an army of 15,000 men during the recefs, to be called into actual fervice, if circumftances fhould afterwards render it neceffary.

There is a Spanifh privateer cruifing off and on the Capes of Delaware. She has already captured two or three American veffels from Britifh ports.

It is aferted in a Philadelphia paper that the Britifh minifter has in his hands fufficient documents to prove him concerned in a PLOT, highly injurious to the intereffs of the United States, in violating our neutrality by concurring in a land expedition againft the Spanifh provinces of Florida and Louifiana, in favour of Britain.

By a proclamation of governor Hunt of New-Providence, provifions and lumber are permitted to be imported into the Bahama iflands, until further orders, as well in neutral as Britifh veffels. By a like proclamation the exportation of provifions from thofe iflands is prohibited.

A Spanifh privateer of 14 guns and 90 men, appeared in Delaware bay on Thurfday laft. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon fhe chafed captain Strong, of the brig Packet, from Charlefton, after he had got fo far up that the light houfe bore S. E. fhe fired four fhot at the brig and boarded her with 8 men and an officer, who faid they were 14 days from the Havanna, and had taken an American veffel bound to Jamaica. On Friday fhe boarded the fchooner Expedition, capt. Harding Williams, arrived yefterday from St. Thomas, after which fhe ftood after a fhip that appeared to the northward. [*Philad. pap.*

A letter from Bermuda, dated about a month fince, mentions fcarce any bufinefs doing there; even the *very honourable* bufinefs of privateering, or in other words, piracy licenfed by crowned defpots & counter licenfed by their no lefs difpicable underftrappers, being almoft over. It is added the Spanifh veffels are fo well on their guard, that what is got from them in this way muft be had by *chewing potatoes* from the mouths of their cannon.

The public are officially noticed by the Spanifh Minifter in Philadelphia, to the following effect—"Whereas I am informed by the governor of Caracas that the ports of faid province have been opened for the importation in neutral veffels of provifions of every kind and fuch articles of dry goods as were not prohibited by the proclamation of 1778, under the following conditions, namely, that it will be neceffary previous to the importation of provifions and dry goods to export from faid Province an equivalent quantity of produce to the cargo intended to be fent—it is further to be underftood that gold and filver are not permitted to be exported, and no veffel will be admitted without a paffport from me or from his Catholic majefty's Confuls in the refpective ports of the United States: Now therefore I do give this public notice in order that fuch perfons as think fit may avail themfelves thereof."—*dated, Philad. July 5.*

The following MEMORIAL was a few days ago on the Coffee-Houfe Book at Philadelphia for Signature.

To the Senate and Houfe of Repreſentatives of the United States and Congrefs aſſembled.

The Memorial of the fubfcribers, merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, refpectfully fheweth,

That your memorialifts have, at all times, contributed their proportion of the public revenue in common with the reft of their fellow-citizens, cheerfully and with punctuality; conceiving it their duty, where contributions to the fupport of government are levied in an impartial and equitable manner, to fubmit thereto without a murmur or complaint. They however have obferved, with regret, a bill before your honorable body, which, if paffed into a law, will, in its operation, moft exclufively affect the intereffs of your memorialifts.—This is intitled "a bill laying duties on ftamped vellum, parchment, and paper;" in which it is propofed to tax promiffory notes, debenture certificates, bill[illegible] and policies of infurance, the whole of which being articles continually paffing thro' their hands in the courfe of bufinefs, will, in the aggregate amount to a conſiderable fum to each individual in the fpace of a year, wh ift the reft of their fellow-citizens, not employed in trade, are, in a great meaſure, exempt therefrom.

The circumftances of the merchants and traders of the United States, it is well known, for fometime paft, have been much impaired by the fpoliations of the belligerent powers, as well as from other caufes; conſequently, they are not the fubjects with whom experiments fhould be made, fo prejudical to their intereffs, tho' at the fame time, your memorialifts are free to expreſs their willingneſs to contribute a juft proportion towards the exigencies of government. Hoping your honourable body will take the premiſes into ſerious conſideration, and grant fuch relief as in your wifdom fhall be meet, your memorialifts as in duty bound will ever pray. (Signed) &c

—

"Man may eſcape from rope and gun,
Nay, fome outlive the doctor's pill—
Who truſts a woman, is undone,
That baſiliſk is ſure to kill."

The following filly note was picked up at ſea on the 2d. of June laſt, near Norman's Iſland, in the Weſt-Indies, incloſed in a junk cork'd bottle:—"This will let that perſon know how I came by my end. Was for a young lady in Newport, Rhode Iſland where I firſt found her and ſhe would keep my company for two years, but while I was a voige and ſhe took up with another man which proves my ruin and I could not but make way with myſelf, the night the 21ſt day of April I did drown myſelf. Whoever ſhall get this, I wiſh you would let the world know what became of me and all my dear friends in the public prints. I was born in Portſmouth New-Hampſhire my name is

CHARLES ROBINSON; So no more."

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated June 20.

"I hope a few days will decide, whether Congreſs will remain here three or four weeks longer, or agree to return home; my anxiety for the latter ariſes principally from political inducements, as it is obvious that our government party are deſirous to ſeize this occaſion of bringing forward eſtabliſhments intended to be permanent, which on any other occaſion they would not even dare to move—the augmentation to the armament eſtabliſhment, of troops, the provifional armament, and the navy bill, are among this catalogue. The giving to the executive all the energy in their power, and an overbearing influence in the houſe of repreſentatives, as he already has in the ſenate, is the *primum mobile* of the party; they want therefore to give the Preſident every opportunity in their power, of forming perſonal attachments, by enabling him to beſtow perſonal favours to one party, and pointed neglects to the other—then holding out to every man that his perſonal aggrandizement and intereſt depend on his attaching himſelf to the executive party.

Whether the ſyſtem will prevail ultimately, is queſtionable. I hope not. It will depend on the virtue and ſpirit of the People, not only in their elections for repreſentatives, but of their ſtate legiſlatures, who give the tone to the ſenate."

Extract of a letter, dated Gottenburg, April 5th.

General Koſciuſko has been near a month here, the Emperor of Ruſſia on his advancement to the throne gave liberty to all the Poles to the number of nineteen thouſand. Their general has received orders to leave Europe; he is preparing to go to London, from whence he embarks for the United States. Waſhington has reclaimed him as his particular friend and former aid-de-camp The Poliſh general has ſeventeen wounds in his body, which are cicatriſed, but not perfectly healed. His left leg and thigh are deadened by the compreſſion of the air of a bullet which grazed his hip, He lays at length on a couch and cannot move, but with aſſiſtance and great pain. The principal inhabitants of the city go to ſee him and keep him company, as he cannot ſtir from his houſe. The ladies of the place take inſtruments of muſic with them and ſtrive by the charms of melody to aſſuage his misfortunes. The Americans I am ſure will love him like us to adoration. He is a man of great information, amiable in the extreme, and has travelled much. He has reſided two years in France, and ſpeaks of it with tranſport. Two Poliſh gentlemen will accompany him, who are of very engaging manners One is a near relation of his, a poet, and a man of talents, modeſty and polite affability: the other is a friend of Koſciuſko who ſubmitted to a voluntary impriſonment, through attachment to his general, and to keep him company in his misfortunes.

P. S. The Emperor of Ruſſia has lately paſſed an ordinance raiſing the duties already laid on foreign importations 40 per cent.

[*From the Gazette of the United States.*]

MR. FENNO,

I have ſeen in your paper of the 27th June paſt, the advertiſement of a new publication, being No. V. of the Hiſtory of the United States for 1796, and containing theſe paragraphs:—

"This number likewiſe contains ſome ſingular and authentic papers relative to Mr. Alexander Hamilton, late Secretary of the Treaſury. No greater proof can be given of the value which is attached to their *ſuppreſſion* than the following anecdote."

"During the late canvaſs for the election of a Preſident, Webſter in his Minerva gave a hint that Mr. Hamilton would be an adviſeable candidate.—A perſon in this city who chanced to ſee this newſpaper, wrote immediately to a correſpondent in New-York. The letter deſired him to put himſelf in Mr. Hamilton's way, and inform him that if Webſter ſhould in future print a ſingle paragraph on that head, the papers referred to were inſtantly to be laid before the world. *The meſſage was delivered to Mr. Hamilton and the Minerva became ſilent.*"

I have alſo, ſince, ſeen the pamphlet, No. V. mentioned in the advertiſement.

I think it proper to take an early opportunity to declare, that the anecdote ſtated in the above paragraph is wholly falſe, and that I never received any ſuch intimation as is thereby pretended from any perſon whatever. As to the papers contained in the pamphlet, from a curſory peruſal, I take them to be authentic. But the ſolution of them is ſimply this—They were the contrivance of two of the moſt profligate men in the world to obtain their liberation from impriſonment for a ſerious crime by the *favor of party ſpirit*. For this purpoſe recourſe was had to Meſſrs *James Monroe*, Senator, *Frederick A. Muhlenbergh*, Speaker, and *Abraham Venable*, a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, two of theſe gentlemen my *known political opponents*. A full explanation took place between them and myſelf in the preſence of *Oliver Wolcott*, jun. Eſq. the preſent Secretary of the Treaſury, in which by *written documents* I convinced them of the falſhood of the accuſation—They declared themſelves perfectly ſatisfied with the explanation, and expreſſed their regret at the neceſſity which had been occaſioned to me of making it. It is my intention ſhortly to place the ſubject more preciſely before the public.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New-York, July 6, 1797.

Philad. July 7.—The brig Packet, Strong, arrived this day from Charleſton, was yeſterday boarded in Delaware Bay, by a privateer ſchooner, of 12 guns, ſuppoſed to be French, although they avowed themſelves to be Spaniards, and ſaid they were out 16 days from the Havanah. They fired four guns to bring the brig too.

[*From Philadelphia, July 8*]

Yeſterday the ſenate paſſed the ſalt and loan bills, without amendment.

In the houſe of repreſentatives, yeſterday, the hand-writing of the letter ſigned William Blount, to Carey, the Indian interpreter, was proved to be that of Mr. Blount, the ſenator, by the teſtimony of meſſrs, M'Dowel, Grove, Macon and Baldwin.

The emoluments of Mr. Smith, as miniſter to the court of Portugal, will be 18,000 dollars for the firſt year. After this, it is to be hoped, that no perſon will preſume to ſay that the American republic is ungrateful for doctor Smith' ſervices.

The Spaniſh ambaſſador has publiſhed a notification, that the ports of the Caracas are opened for the importation, in neutral veſſels, of proviſions of every kind, and ſuch articles of dry goods as were not prohibited by the proclamation of 1788; produce muſt *previouſly* be exported from thence equivalent to the value of any ſuch cargo intended to be ſent there—no gold or ſilver are ſuffered to be exported; nor any veſſel admitted without a paſſport from ſaid ambaſſador, or from ſome of the Spaniſh conſuls to the United States.

Baltimore, July 5.—Arrived on Friday, ſch'r Adeline, captain Stanley, 12 days from Gonaives.

Capt. S. informs, that the French made an attack on St. Mark, the 2d ult. with 16,000 men, but were repulſed with the loſs of 2000 killed. The French had previouſly attacked and carried a fort at a diſtance from the town, and put every man (150 in number) to the ſword.—There were in the principal fort that guarded the place, but 300 men, who would have met the ſame fate, had it not happened luckily for them that two frigates put into the harbour that night, and made diſpoſitions to flank the French on both ſides, when they ſhould attack the town.—At the riſing of the moon the enemy marched up to attack the fort, certain of as complete a victory as they had obtained the day before; nor had they any knowledge of their danger, until they found themſelves wedged almoſt flank and rear by the frigates, which opened a tremendous and deadly fire upon them; and they found themſelves obliged to make a precipitate retreat to ſave themſelves from inevitable deſtruction. Capt. S. diſtinctly heard the firing during the whole aſſault, at Gonaives, to which place the French returned after the failure of the expedition, before he ſailed.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

		DAYS
Ship Maria (*by miſtake*, Oneida, *in our laſt*)		
Sheffield, ———,	Charleſton	8
Friendſhip, Orange,	Amſterdam	85
Brig Georgia Packet, Harden,	Barcelona	55
Nancy, Cottrell,	Havannah	10
Schooner Eliza, Williams,	Baltimore	8
Thomas, Demeray,	Portſmouth, N. H.	11
Royal, Burns,	Sumatra E. I.	134
Maria, King,	Philadelphia	6
Adventure, Doan,	Antigua	12
Sloop Polly, ———,	Havannah	12
Delight, Lord,	Baltimore	8

HIGH WATER AT NEW YORK.

			H.	M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.	——	——	11	1
THURSDAY, JULY 13.	——	——	11	50

Will be put immediately to the Preſs,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

A SYSTEM FOR DISCIPLINE,

Of the Artillery of the United States of America;

OR, THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S

POCKET COMPANION.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

BY WILLIAMS STEVENS,

An Officer in the American Artillery, through the whole of the late Revolution, and ſince in the Militia.

Agents in each ſtate will be appointed to diſtribute the Books to the Subſcribers.

Subſcription papers are lodged with the principal Printers and Book-Sellers, in the United States of America.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, No. 124, Pearl-ſtreet, is agent for the author, in the City of New-York; and C. R. & G. WEBSTER, Printers, Albany.

July 12. 12aw.—1m.

JUST IMPORTED,

By the Ship TWO SISTERS, CAPT. REED, from AMSTERDAM;

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

THREE HUNDRED pieces of Harlaem ſtripes,
150 do. German do.
150 do. Oſnabrigs Linens,
160 do. Broad Siamoiſe,
26 do. beſt Diaper,
12 do. do. Cambricks,
12 do. Royal Duck,
12 do. Superfine black and blue broad cloths,
10 do. Black Pluſh,
10 do. Blue do.
40 do. do. Cord,
40 do. Black do.
45 Pipes of Holland Gin,
45 Caſks of Linſeed Oil,
10,000 Pantiles,
10,000 Hard Bricks, and a ſmall order of Drugs and Medicines. ALSO,

A few dozen of Men's Hats, all of which will be ſold low for caſh, or approved notes at a ſhort credit, by

C. BOWNE & Co. No. 54, Gold-Street.

July 12. 1m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the honorable John Lanſing, jun. Eſq. one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the ſtate of New-York, in purſuance of an act of the legiſlature of ſaid ſtate, in ſuch caſes made and provided,—hath appointed us, the ſubſcribers, truſtees for all the creditors, to manage the eſtate and effects of Alexander Frazer, late of the town of Willſborough, in the county of Clinton, and ſtate aforeſaid, an abſconding, abſent, or concealed debtor; Therefore, all perſons indebted to the ſaid Alexander Frazer, are requeſted to pay into our hands, all ſuch ſum or ſums of money, or other debts, duties or things, which they owe unto the ſaid Alexander, and all perſons are requeſted to deliver all effects, belonging to the ſaid Alexander, which he, ſhe, or they, may have in his, her, or their hands, power, poſſeſſion or cuſtody, to us the ſaid truſtees, by the twentieth day of July next. Alſo, all the creditors of the ſaid abſconding, or concealed debtor, are deſired to deliver to us, the ſaid truſtees, in ſaid town of Willſborough, or to one or more of us, by the twenty fifth day of September next, their reſpective accounts and demands, againſt the ſaid abſconding or concealed debtor: and on the ſaid twenty fifth day of September next, all the creditors, as aforeſaid, are deſired to attend at the houſe of Daniel Shelden, Eſq. in ſaid Willſborough, to ſee and examine the debts due to each perſon, agreeably to the purpoſe of our appointment.

THOMAS STOWER,
DANIEL SHELDEN,
WM. Mc. KINZIE, } TRUSTEES.

WILLSBOROUGH, June 26, 1797.

SELECTED POETRY.

ON HIS WIFE'S BOSOM.

By the late Doctor DODDRIDGE.

OPEN, open, lovely breaſt,
Lull my weary head to reſt:
Soft and warm, and ſweet and fair,
Balmy antidote of care;
Fragrant ſource of ſure delight,
Downy couch of welcome night,
Ornament of riſing day,
Always conſtant, always gay!

In this gentle, calm retreat
All the train of graces meet;
Truth, and innocence, and love,
From this temple ne'er remove.
Sacred virtue's worthieſt ſhrine,
Art thou here, and art thou mine?
Wonder, gratitude, and joy,
Bleſt viciſſitude! employ
Every moment, every thought:
Crowds of cares are long forgot.

Open, open, beauteous breaſt,
Angels here might ſeek their reſt.

Cæſar, fill thy ſhining throne,
A nobler ſeat I call my own.
Here I reign with boundleſs ſway,
Here I triumph night and day:
Spacious empire! glorious pow'r!
Mine of inexhauſted ſtore!

Let the wretched love to roam,
Joy and I can live at home.

Open, open, balmy breaſt,
Into raptures waken reſt.

FROM A LADY TO HER FRIEND, ON BEING RESTRAINED FROM VISITING HER BY CERTAIN FORMS.

TO parch beſide a fountain's brink,
Nor dare one quenching drop to drink,
Muſt ſurely be deem'd hard!
Yet regimen may this require,
To cure us of the dropſy dire,
And be its own reward.

But why ſhall I, by forms confin'd,
Thoſe tyrant fetters of the mind,
Decline the honeſt joy
Of Delia's converſe morn or e'en,
That beſt ſpecific 'gainſt the ſpleen,
Which my dull hours annoy?

Few are the pleaſures we poſſeſs,
Shall pedant rules ſtill make them leſs?
Alas, our trammell'd Sex!
From native freedom firſt refrain'd,
From female friendſhip now reſtrain'd
What can they more to vex?

E. G.

ANECDOTES.

GEORGE FAULKNER, of Dublin, in the beginning of the preſent century, was bred a printer, and for a long time continued his buſineſs in the line of ſtall ſongs, two penny pamphlets, a ſmall newſpaper, and chap-books. Swift taking notice that the man paid more attention to accuracy in typography than moſt of his brethren, employed him to print his Draper's letters, and ſome of his other writings of conſequence. This quickly drew George into repute, and finding money to flow in apace, he began to draw off from his preſs, printing caſe, and lamp-black, and aſſume the airs of a fine gentleman. One day, calling on Swift about ſome buſineſs, he made his appearance in a gay laced ſuit of cloaths, and in other reſpects tricked off like a birth day courtier.—On being admitted, Swift with a ſtern voice demanded, *Who are you, Sir?*—"I am—ſir—(ſaid he) George Faulkner—the printer" "*You, George Faulkner,* (returned Swift) You lying villain how dare you attempt to impoſe on me? George Faulkner is my good friend, but you are a vile ſcoundrel and an impoſtor—begone!" George took the hint, and ſneaking home, ſoon returned with his little brown wig, ſhort ſkirted coat, leather jacket, and blue ſtockings (the dreſs he uſually wore)—"How do you, honeſt George?" (ſaid Swift)—Not an hour ago there came a puppy here that would have palmed himſelf upon me for you—I made him go off, with a vengeance; but if I ever catch him here again, I ſhall certainly lay my cane over his ſhoulders to ſome purpoſe."

A LITTLE before the battle of Saratoga, in 1777, an American light-horſeman deſerted to Burgoyne; leaving his horſe behind him, with the troops under Arnold.—When Burgoyne's caſe became deſperate, a friend of the light-horſeman's obſerved, *that he had taken better care of his horſe than of himſelf.*

ALGERNON SYDNEY, well known in Engliſh hiſtory for his attachment to republican government, under one of the vileſt ſyſtems of deſpotiſm ever heard of, and by the intrigues of which he at laſt loſt his life, was once, in his days of proſperity, accoſted in a public place by a courtier, with all that ſycophancy and meanneſs of adulation, which diſtinguiſhes the character. Among other flattering epithets, the courtier ſtyled him a GREAT MAN.—*Poh!* (ſaid Sydney) *You royaliſts may talk in this manner, but I would have you to know that we Republicans deſpiſe ſuch a title—in future, if you wiſh to compliment me, call me "good citizen.* In a Republic there is no ſuch thing as a *Great Man.*"

TO LET:

A CELLAR TO BE LET at No. 123 Fly-market—enquire of the Printers of this paper. May 22.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber hereby forwarns all perſons from truſting his wife, RACHEL LOUISE, on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

JAMES GUERRY.

June 16. 3t

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE, to the PRINTING BUSINESS—a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at No. 358, Pearl-ſtreet. June 28.—tf

GENTEEL BOARDING & LODGING.

TWO or three Gentlemen may be decently accommodated with boarding and lodging at No. 22, Cedar-ſtreet, on the moſt reaſonable terms. May 19.

ROBERT COCKS,

MERCHANT TAYLOR, No. 100, *WATER-STREET*

A LITTLE BELOW THE TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE.

A LARGE and handſome aſſortment of the beſt London ſuperfine cloths, and caſſimeres, of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable colours—

LIKEWISE,

A beautiful aſſortment of rich Eaſt-India ſilks, twill'd and ſtrip'd of various colours, for ſummer coats; with a handſome aſſortment of ſummer waiſtcoating, twill'd and ſtrip'd ſattin florentines, ginghams, collar velvets of every ſhade—Alſo, a neat and faſhionable aſſortment of pearl, ſteel, gilt, and plated buttons, with every other article ſuitable to his buſineſs.

June 14, 1797. tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A DEFENCE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT,

In a ſeries of letters, addreſſed to THOMAS PAINE,
Author of a book, entitled, "*The Age of Reaſon,*" Part the 2d.
BY DAVID LEVI,
Author of Letters to Dr PRIESTLY, *in anſwer to his Letters to the* JEWS, &c. &c. &c.

The Fool hath ſaid in his heart there is no God. *Pſalms* 14. 1.
The wicked worketh a deceitful work. *Prov.* 11. 18.

PRICE, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

June 19. tf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE, AT THE BOOK-STORE OF
N. JUDAH,
No. 47, WATER-STREET,
[PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.]

REFLECTIONS ON POLITICAL SOCIETY.

BEING AN ORATION DELIVERED ON THE 12TH OF MAY, BEFORE THE TAMMANY SOCIETY, AT THEIR ANNIVERSARY,
BY *JOHN I. JOHNSON.*

DUTCH CLOTHS.

BLACK and blue, of a ſuperior quality, and,
A neat aſſortment of London ſuperfine Cloths.
White and brown Ruſſia ſheetings,
Flanders bed bunts and ticken.
Ruſſia diapers and table cloths,
Black Italian crape,
Plain, ſtriped, and croſs-bar'd ſilk ſhawls,
Coloured and black luſtrings,
Embroidery ſilk, a complete aſſortment, and a valuable parcel of *BLACK LACES*—for ſale by
ROBERT M'ENNOMY,
April 20. 2mr. No 110. Wm. Street.

HATS.

Peter Vander Hoef, jun.
HATTER,
No. 49, Water-Street, New-York, near Coenties Slip.

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MENS and BOYS AMERICAN HATS
Of every quality—ALSO, Ladies and Childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle Hat, dozen, or larger quantity, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again. April 26. tf.

JOHN SCHENCK,

GOLD, SILVER SMITH, and JEWELLER;
No. 133, WATER STREET,

Takes the liberty to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the ABOVE BUSINESS in all its various branches, with elegance and diſpatch.

March 22. tf.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL aſſortment of CABBAGE, CARROT, BEET PARSNIP, ENDIVE, CELLERY, PERSELY, TURNIP, RADISH, BEANS, PEAS and ONIONS; for ſale by
JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardner (oppoſite the Methodiſt Church) Brooklyn.
Orders left with the Printers will be punctually attended to
March 29. tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.

The following Founts of New Letter, lately imported from FRY's *celebrated Foundery.*

A FOUNT of BREVIER weighing 249 lbs.
A FOUNT of PICA weighing 369 lbs.
A FOUNT of ENGLISH weighing 327 lbs.

ALSO,

A Fount of Engliſh one third worn which will be ſold remarkably cheap. The ſaid founts warranted complete will be ſold for caſh, or approved notes, at a reduced price. Enquire of the Printers.

WILLIAM KIMBERLY,

No. 123, *FLY-MARKET,*
Has received by the laſt arrivals from Europe, and has for ſale, the following articles:

ENGLISH and French gold and ſilver watches, capped and jewelled—carrying ſeconds and plain, ditto, of every deſcription—fine paſte & ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles—ſilver and plated Britannia table and tea ſpoons—ſilver & plated ſugar tongs—gold necklaces and neckchains—gold and gilt earrings, and drops—gold and gilt lockets—plain gold and garnet finger rings—gold, gilt and ſteel watch chains—gold and gilt ſeals and keys—Britannia tea pots—razors with Britannia frames, and tops—ditto plated—ditto ivory—ditto wood—children's ſhoe claſps and corals—ſilver thimbles—pencil caſes—beſt finiſhed penknives and ſciſſors—knives and forks—ſpectacles—razors—ſhaving boxes, enamelled and common—ſnuff boxes—braſs candle ſticks—looking glaſſes—red and black morocco pocket books, with inſtruments—ladies dreſſing caſes—powder boxes—puffs—pomatum—and perfumery—ſhaving powder—patent blacking & bruſhes, &c. &c.—

N. B. Caſh given for old Gold and Silver. June 7. tf

LADIES' SHOE MANUFACTORY,

No. 81, *WILLIAM-STREET.*

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the ladies of New-York, that he has on hand an elegant aſſortment of kid and morocco ſlippers, of various figures and colours; miſſes and childrens do. common leather do. of all ſorts and ſizes, which he is determined to ſell very low, wholeſale or retail, &c. &c.

JAMES TRIVETT.

N. B. SHOE SHOPS. Country merchants, and captains of veſſels, will find it to their advantage to apply as above.—He has alſo on hand, a few dozen of black and red morocco, Engliſh, of a very ſuperior quality—galloon bindings, ladies ſilk tawnils. June 16. 4w

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A Portable Camera Obſcura.

THIS Machine repreſents all external ſurrounding objects, natural as well as artificial, to the utmoſt perfection and beauty, in miniature, ſuch as beautiful lawns, ſtanding groves, pleaſing avenues, and animated nature in all her variegated colours and changing attitudes. It occaſions the moſt pleaſing aſtoniſhment to almoſt all claſſes of beholders; and it may be ſaid, with truth and propriety, that all who have paid a viſit to this elegant production of philoſophy, have been highly entertained, and expreſſed a degree of the moſt enthuſiaſtic ſatisfaction.—As to the utility of this curious machine, it is allowed to exceed any other contrivance, hitherto inveuted, for drawing of landſcapes, or plans of elegant buildings, with ſurpriſing accuracy.

Such as are maſters in the arts of drawing and painting will find this machine highly uſeful, as a means of improving the riſing genius of their pupils.

It may, with eaſe and convenience be removed from place to place, or carried to any diſtance whatever without injury.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, or hire, the above deſcribed machine, will apply to Mr. JOHN BENSON, at his LAPIDARY and OPTIC STORE, No. 106, Corner of Old-Slip and Pearl-ſtreet. May 26——tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, and to Let, and Leaſe, the following property, viz.—One large two ſtory houſe, to be let, at Corlaer's hook, pleaſantly ſituated, with a large yard and a pump of excellent water. It has every conveniency for the accommodation of a family.—Alſo at Corlaer's Hook, to let, a ſmall houſe, with a large lot for a garden, and good water near the door.—A large red ſtore, on the wharf at Corlaer's hook, roomy and well calculated for ſtoring the cargoes of ſhips, or any other property.—A large Cooper's ſhop in the ſame neighbourhood, with a fire place; together with ſeveral hundred feet of ground, fronting on the river.

The Subſcriber has alſo a number of lots to leaſe, or let, of ground formerly belonging to Alderman Bayard, adjacent to this city.—He will likewiſe diſpoſe of, at very low rates, for caſh, or in exchange for other property, the remains of a ſtore of DRY GOODS, including almoſt every article in that line—For further particulars, enquire of

THOMAS GARDNER
May 29. No. 212, William-Street. tf.

WHEREAS JOHN TOTTEN of the city of New-York, an inſolvent debtor, hath in conjunction with ſeveral of his creditors, whoſe debts amount at leaſt to three fourths of all the monies owing by the ſaid John Totten, preſented a petition to the hon. John Sloſs Hobart, one of the juſtices of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of New-York, praying the benefit of the act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York, entitled "an act for giving relief in caſes of inſolvency," paſſed the 28th day of March, 1788: and by the order of the ſaid John Sloſs Hobart, notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of the ſaid John Totten, that they ſhew cauſe if any they have before the ſaid John Sloſs Hobart, by the twenty fifth day of July next, at his chambers ſituate in the City-Hall of the city of New-York; why an aſſignment of the ſaid John Totten's eſtate ſhould not be made, and the ſaid John Totten diſcharged according to the form and directions of the above recited act.

JOHN TOTTEN.
JONATH. TOTTEN, one of the petitioning Creditors 6w

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for ſale by JACOB S. MOTT, No 70, VESEY-STREET, NEAR THE BEAR-MARKET.

ABBE MILLOT'S
ELEMENTS OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

IN TWO LARGE OCTAVO VOLUMES.

THE ſubſcribers to this work can have their volumes elegantly bound, by returning their numbers, and paying the price of binding. June 28. 3w—1aw.

The TIME-PIECE;
A Literary and Commercial Paper,

IS Publiſhed three times a week, on *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday* mornings, at No. 123, Fly-Market, at THIRTY SHILLINGS, per annum, payable half yearly.—Subſcribers in the country to pay 15s. in advance.—The general plan upon which the TIME-PIECE is meant to be eſtabliſhed, is Literary amuſement, and an abridgment of the moſt intereſting intelligence, foreign and domeſtic. In addition to theſe primary objects, a department of the paper will be allotted to MERCANTILE and other ADVERTISEMENTS, to be inſerted at the moſt reaſonable rates.

Such perſons, in any part of the country, as wiſh to encourage this undertaking, will have their papers regularly forwarded by Poſt, or any other conveyance they may direct, with punctuality and diſpatch.

P. FRENEAU,
A. MENUT.

N. B. Perſons ſubſcribing for the above Paper, ſhould they in leſs than three months withdraw their names, will nevertheleſs be conſidered ſubſcribers for that term.

New-York, 3d April, 1797.

NEW YORK: Printed on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY mornings; at the office of *P. FRENEAU, & A. MENUT,* No. 123 FLY-MARKET, where ADVERTISEMENTS are received and inſerted at the moſt reaſonable rates; together with ESSAYS, LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, and *Articles of Intelligence* in general. SUBSCRIPTIONS for this *PAPER,* (at 30s. per ann) are likewiſe taken in at the ſame place; as well as at the principal *BOOK-STORES* in this city.—